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*Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Beziehung der motorischen Ganglienzellen der Medulla spinalis zu peripheren Nerven.* A. v. SASS. Inaug. Dis., Dorpat, 1888. Reviewed by Openchowski in Centralbl. f. Physiol. No. 25, 1889.

By a systematic application of v. Gudden's method, by which the atrophy of the central end of a motor nerve and its corresponding nucleus is brought about when the peripheral portion has been removed in a very young animal, Sass sought to determine the position and extent of some of the motor-nuclei in the spinal cord. The animals having been allowed to live some time after operation, serial sections of the cord were made and the number of ganglion cells in the corresponding halves compared, it having been previously determined that in a normal animal they were approximately equal in number on the two sides. By the decrease in the number of ganglion cells in one half of the cord, the extent and outlines of the nuclei could be traced.

The author concludes that the nuclei of the spinal nerves are not distinctly circumscribed, but that the nuclei run into one another. The motor region for the median nerve is in the caudal two-thirds of the eighth cervical segment, the cephalic third of the seventh and caudal third of the sixth; that for the radial nerve in the cephalic third of the eighth, in the seventh and in the cephalic half of the fifth cervical segment; that for the ulnar in the cephalic half of the first dorsal, and in the cephalic third of the eighth cervical. The nucleus of the ischiadic nerve was found, in conformity with the results of v. Gudden and Mayser, in the caudal portion of the lumbar enlargement.

*Anatomische aantekeningen naar aanleiding van een geval van atrophie van het linker corpus mamillare.* C. WINKLER und J. TIMMER. Feestbundel van Douders, p. 26. Reviewed by Heymans, Centralbl. f. Physiol. No. 25, 1889.

From the study of rabbits and dogs v. Gudden reached the conclusion that each corpus mamillare contained at least two nests of cells—a medial and lateral. The medial nest connected mainly with the ascending pillars of the fornix, while the lateral one was connected with the bundle of Vicq d'Azyr, which in turn is connected with the tuberculum anterius of the optic thalamus. v. Gudden further described a crossed bundle, which now bears his name, the bundle of v. Gudden, and which passes from the corpus mamillare caudad and disappears among the tegmental fibers. The applicability of these results to man has been questioned by Flechsig, though v. Monakow has already described three pathological human brains which in general support v. Gudden's results. The fourth case is now described by the authors. It was the brain of an idiotic and epileptic girl, showing marked degeneration in the left hemisphere, and that specially in the parietal and occipital lobes. The basis of the brain was symmetrical save that the left corpus mamillare was atrophied to almost half the normal size. The corpus striatum was alike on both sides, but the tuberculum anterius was atrophied completely, while the pulvinar was somewhat smaller on the left side. Microscopical examination revealed a slight atrophy of the cortex of the gyrus hippocampus, with complete atrophy of the cortex of the parietal and occipital lobes, an interesting partial atrophy of the left ascending pillar of the fornix, the lateral gan-